# NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. RUSSELL, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

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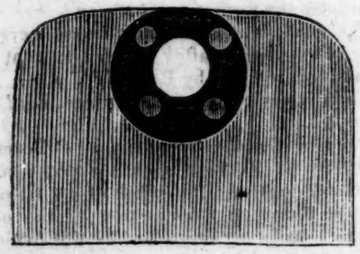
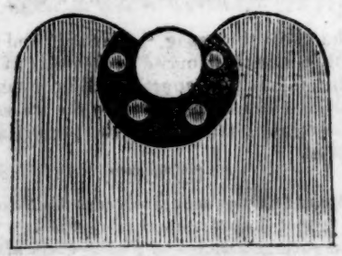
## Original Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

### IMPROVED HOE.

Mr Fessenden,—Perhaps the following engravings of the improved cast steel hoes may be of some interest to your readers. The improvement consists principally in the eye of the hoe, which passes through the plate of it, and is rivetted all round, instead of on two or three sides, as in the common hoe. It obtained the premium at Brighton, and is thus spoken of in Mr Quincy's Report on Agricultural Implements and Inventions: "This improvement gives many advantages, which from inspection is apparent. Their cost is 75 cents. Mr Bisbee, the inventor, produced certificates that they had been used and approved by practical farmers, and were considered cheap, compared with other hoes, at that price." A specimen of these hoes can be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.





TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

### USE OF LIME AS A MANURE.

Mr Fessenden—I noticed in the N. E. Farmer (I think of April 3) some remarks respecting the use of lime as a manure, especially when mixed with meadow mud. Unfortunately my stable does not supply me with so great a quantity of manure as I should wish to bestow upon my farm, and I have been obliged to resort to a slough to make up the deficiency. However beneficial this may have been to the land, its effects fall infinitely short of those of good compost *manure*. The hope that mixing it with lime will in some degree remedy its deficiencies, has induced me to make the inquiry, through the medium of your paper, in what proportions the mixture should be made; that is to say,—how many common cart bucks of this mud should be mixed with twenty bushels of lime (the quantity used upon an acre.) Perhaps some of your readers will be able to answer this question, and thereby oblige one who is as ready to impart information respecting agriculture, as to receive it.

Yours, &c. R. BRISTOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

### ON FRUIT TREES.

Mr Fessenden,—Notwithstanding what has been already published in your paper relative to the cultivation of young Fruit Trees, yet I imagine that further information upon this subject would be acceptable. In retracing your useful paper, I have discovered nothing in particular respecting the raising of young fruit trees from the seeds. The opinion generally prevalent in this part of the Commonwealth, is, that suckers or sprouts round the trunks of old trees, torn from the parent stock, furnish the best and most convenient method of procedure to obtain young trees. But I am convinced that the best, most convenient, and surest way of obtaining good and thrifty trees, is from the seed. I have had but very little experience with regard to cultivating them, and solicit the favour of some experienced gentleman, who is well acquainted with managing them, to answer the following inquiries, through the medium of your paper:

1. What time in the season is it best to plant the seed?
2. In what manner is it most beneficial to plant them,—in hills, drills, or rows?
3. At what age is it necessary to pull them up in order to eradicate the tap-root?
4. Whether the young trees will be of the same kind as those from which the seed was taken?
5. If not, what age is best for inoculation?—And any other valuable information which may be thought necessary and useful to the public, will be pleasing and acceptable.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. W. CAPRON.

*Attleboro', (Mass.) Nov.* 17, 1824.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.]

We should be happy to receive communications from our correspondents with regard to the subjects of Mr C.'s inquiries. In the mean time we will give such information as we have derived, in part from observation, but mostly from writers who have given directions relative to this branch of rural economy.

Dr Deane says, "the season for planting either seeds or stones is about the month of October. If it were done in the spring, none of the plants would be up in less than a year; and a considerable proportion of the seeds would perish. John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, Mass. has adopted the following method:—"Take the pumace from late made cider, separate the seeds by means of a riddle sieve, mix them with a quantity of rich loam sifted fine; put this into a box, and expose it to the weather during winter. In April the earth and seeds are put into the basket and washed till the seeds are separated; when they are planted in a naturally rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and well prepared with rotten manure and leached ashes."

Mr Coxe says, "the seeds generally used for this purpose are obtained from the pomace of cider apples; they may be sown in autumn on rich ground, properly prepared for cultivation, and by the destruction of the seeds of weeds, either in broad cast, or in rows, and covered with fine earth; or they may be separated from the pomace, cleaned and dried, and preserved in a tight box or cask to be sown in the spring; the latter mode may be adopted when nurseries are to be established in new and distant situations; the former is more easy, and most generally practised."

The ground in which it is intended to sow the seeds for a nursery of fruit trees should be cleared from all weeds and the seeds of weeds. It should be ploughed deeply. The Domestic Encyclopedia advises to *trench* it to the depth of about two feet in the month of August. The situation should be such as to admit of a free circulation of air, and open to the sun. The soil, neither very wet nor very dry, should be free from stones, and a place where fruit trees have not lately grown. The seeds planted in straight and parallel rows, three or three and a half feet apart, and about two inches deep.—They should be sown thickly, and if they come up too near together, they should be thinned out so as to stand about 6 inches apart in the rows.

Mr Coxe says, "During the first season, the young trees are to be kept free from weeds, and cultivated with the hoe: they will be fit for transplanting in the following spring; or, as sometimes may be more convenient, in the autumn, after the fall of the leaf. If natural fruit be the object of the cultivator, attention should be paid to the selection of seedling plants, which have the leaves large and thick, for such are most likely to produce a good variety of fruit. Where a species has been ameliorated by cultivation, (says Professor Davy) the seeds it affords, other circumstances being similar, produce more perfect and vigorous plants; and in this way, the great improvements in the production of our fruits seem to have been effected." The same observing writer also remarks, "that the seeds of plants exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved varieties, but the flavour and even colour of the fruit, seems to be a matter of accident: thus a hundred seeds of the Golden Pippin will always produce fine large leaved apple trees, bearing fruit of a considerable size; but the taste and colour of the apples from each will be different, and none will be the same in kind as those of the pippin itself: some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic, some yellow, some green, some red and some streaked; all the apples, however, will be much more perfect than those from the seeds of the crab, which produce trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit."

Mr Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Penn. in a communication, published in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 121, says, "I raised in my garden from the seeds of one favourite apple, ten trees, that after being transplanted in my orchard grew to bear fruit. Not one of them

resembled their mother apple, and no two were like each other. Seven of them produced very small sour apples, some white, some yellow, some early, others late. These seven trees I marked for grafting. Of the other three, the largest and most thrifty tree produced an excellent, pleasant, long, striped apple of good size, very mellow and juicy in autumn, neither sweet nor sour. The next largest tree produced a red, sweet apple, about the shape and size of the flat pippin, and will keep in winter near as well. The other, the smallest tree of the ten, which grew the longest before it produced, bore large, yellow, flat, sweet apples, that weigh about one pound, and fall off in due time for drying or making cider.

"I have estimated such parts of my orchard as have been planted with trees without grafting, to average about three good and valuable kinds of apples from every ten trees. I disapprove of grafting the trees when small in the nursery, as we may cut off better fruit than we insert, and perhaps destroy some better and larger kinds than are yet known."

Mr Coxe advises when trees are removed from the seed bed into the nursery to plant them in rows about 4 feet asunder, and about 12 or 18 inches apart in the rows. "In four years," he observes, "from the time of planting in the nursery, in a good soil, with good cultivation, the trees will have attained the height of from 7 to 8 feet; those of vigorous kinds will be taller, and will be fit for transplanting into the orchard. The cultivation of a nursery is effected by ploughing and harrowing, each operation twice or thrice in the season, with ploughs and harrows of a small size, with a single horse:—the earth is first thrown from the trees, and then towards them, and the ground is also worked with a hoe between the trees to destroy the weeds; the more the earth is stirred, and the clearer the ground is kept, the faster the trees will grow in every stage of their progress, from the seedling to the full grown tree.

"In pruning trees in the nursery, care should be used not to run them up too high; this weakens the stems, and throws the growth too much into the branches, which must be thinned before their removal, at the risk of checking their growth—as frequently the consequence of the great size of the head, will be an irremediable curve in the stem, while in the nursery.

"Great attention is required to keep the roots free from suckers, as neglect on this point will produce in the tree a disposition to generate suckers, which will continue through the subsequent stages of its growth, when removed into the orchard. In taking up the trees from the nursery, no care should be spared to preserve the roots uninjured and of a large size; in the early years of my practice in the planting of orchards, I frequently lost trees of fine and vigorous growth, from the injury sustained for the want of care in digging them up, or, as it sometimes happened, in grubbing them up, with the loss of more than half their roots. To persons desirous of possessing large trees, I would recommend a mode which I have adopted to considerable extent with great success, of transplanting them from the nursery to an intermediate plantation in the garden or field, and there cultivating them for two or three years at about four feet apart, planting a hill of potatoes with manure in the space between every four trees, and paying attention during the whole time to the formation of the stems and branches. This mode will be found to improve the growth of the roots, extending and strengthening the feeding shoots, and increasing a rapid and vigorous growth when transplanted a second time into the orchard: the product of potatoes will repay the expense of manuring and cultivation four fold."

Great care is necessary in taking up trees for transplanting. A writer for one of the first numbers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository says—"Dig a circle round the tree you would remove, and loosen, with a pick, the ground near the stem, so as to get up unhurt, a spreading root, and its lateral shoots. The *tap-root should be fairly cut off with a mattock.*

"By hacking, and wringing, and twisting the trees in transplanting, they suffer an injury which often makes them sicken and die, and if they should not, keeps them some years drooping without gaining any growth. Mr Bucknal, an English writer, says—"in taking up the trees from the nursery, the roots should be preserved of the full length, if possible; the surface earth should be removed, and the running roots carefully traced and raised. If they must be cut, let it be done with a sharp instrument, and not hacked with a dull spade. The tap root, or that which penetrates straight down, may be shortened to the length of about one foot, and all broken or bruised parts should be removed. The small matted fibres should be cut off, as they are apt to moulder and decay, and prevent new ones from shooting. The remaining side roots should be spread out to give them a horizontal direction under the surface, that they may be more immediately influenced by the sun, and their sap will become richer, and produce the sweetest and most beautiful fruit.—Some well rotted manure, mixed with mould, may be advantageously placed round the roots, the earth carefully pressed down, so as to come in contact with every part, and the trees placed the same side to the sun as they stood before. In transplanting trees, it may be observed, that they should not be replanted deep in the soil, since the most nutritive or salubrious parts of the earth are those within reach of the sun's warmth, of the descending moisture, and of the air."

Mr Marshall, an old English writer, has given very copious, and we think judicious directions relative to transplanting fruit trees, which are published in our paper, vol. i. page 318.

[*To be continued.*]

## Agricultural Anniversaries.

### OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, at the Seventh annual Cattle Show and Fair, holden at Northampton on the 20th day of October, 1824.

The committee take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Society and their fellow citizens generally that the benefits resulting from this "farmer's holiday," begin to be more justly appreciated by all agriculturists within the boundaries of the Society. It brings together the wisdom and experience of our farmers; their animals and household manufactures; and it is impossible that the weighing of different opinions and experiments in agriculture, and comparing the different products of the manufacturing community, should not result in more thrifty husbandry—more perfect animals—and better fabrics. A comparison of the first show and fair in 1810, with the present, clearly evinces the necessity and usefulness of such an institution. The improvements have been great and general.

The Society assembled at the Court house at 9 o'clock. Messrs. Strong and Colt were introduced to the Society as the delegates from the Berkshire Agricultural Society; the delegation from Worcester were prevented from attending by business. After hearing the reports and representations of the committees of delegation to the sister institutions of Worcester and Berkshire, the Society made choice of officers for the current year.

The Society then adjourned, and the several viewing committees proceeded to the business of their appointment.

At 12 o'clock the Society assembled at Mr Lyman's Inn, and were escorted to the Meeting-house by the Northampton Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. L. Clapp. The procession was larger than we remember to have seen upon any former anniversary.

The services at the meeting-house were commenced by singing, after which a fervent Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr Tucker. The choir then performed the set piece, *Lord of all power, &c.*

The Hon. George Grennell, jr. of Greenfield, delivered an Address upon the occasion, well calculated to stir up the minds of our farmers to a more thorough examination of the objects proposed to be accomplished by this Society.—The committee hope to procure a copy for the press.

The choir then sung "*Sanctus,*" and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr Williams.

The following report of the committee on manufactures was then read by the Corresponding Secretary; after which the premiums were declared.

### REPORT.

The committee would observe that there has been great improvement since the last year in the important articles of *Full'd Cloth* and *Flannels for fulling*, but they would recommend more attention to the carding of wool, and that there be less twist in the yarn, and then they are confident the same labor in the other branches will produce perfect goods.

In no article of manufacture has there been so great an improvement as in that of *Domestic Flannels.* A number of pieces were superior to any before offered for premiums.

We notice with much pleasure a beautiful piece of flannel, presented for exhibition by the Ware Manufacturing Company, which gives evidence that we have not to go far from our homes to obtain the best of that necessary article.

In awarding the premiums on *Carpeting*, your committee were not a little perplexed to do equal justice to the unusual number of claimants, there being 17 pieces entered for premiums, all of which were very superior, and coming within the regulations of the Society; but as your committee could award but six premiums, many very deserving applicants must go unrewarded by the Society.

Your committee will not attempt to express their admiration of the *Linen Sheetings* and *Shirtings*, but regret that they have it not in their power to reward the skill and industry so successfully applied to these articles.

In the article of *Rose Blankets*, the committee have also to regret their inability to reward all who deserve it; and your committee are confident that the zeal which has been manifested in all branches of manufactures will not hereafter go unrewarded; and they would beg leave to recommend an addition to the amount allowed this year, to be awarded in premiums upon articles so richly deserving; which is submitted by your committee. JAMES SHEPHERD,
JACOB BLISS,
LYMAN KENDALL.

## BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Report on Domestic Animals.*

The Committee appointed to view domestic animals and award premiums, report as follows, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Alvan Ingersoll, of Lee, for the best Bull | $10 |
| Uriah Bradley, of Lanesborough, 2d best do. | 8 |
| Nathaniel Fairfield, of Pittsfield, 3d best do. | 6 |
| Arvin Miller, of Tyringham, 4th best do. | 4 |
| Oliver P. Dickinson, of Pittsfield, for the best yoke of Working Oxen, | 10 |
| William Ward, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. | 8 |
| Aaron Roberts, of Dalton, 3d best do. | 6 |
| Levi Goodrich, of Pittsfield, 4th best do. | 4 |
| John Gardner, of Hancock, for the best yoke of Fat Oxen | 10 |
| Levi Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, 2d best do. | 8 |
| Henry C. Brown, of Pittsfield, for the best two Cows | 8 |
| William Weller, of Pittsfield, for 2d best | 6 |

No other Cows were exhibited, which, in the opinion of the Committee, were of sufficient merit to entitle the owner to a premium.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lester Filley of Otis, for the best 3 year old Steers | 10 |
| William Ward, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. | 8 |
| Aaron Roberts, of Dalton, 3d do. | 6 |
| Levi Goodrich, of Pittsfield, for the best yoke of two year old Steers | 8 |
| Lester Filley, of Otis, 2d best do. | 6 |
| Henry Williams, of Lanesborough, 3d do. | 4 |
| Henry C. Brown, of Pittsfield, for the best pair of two year old Heifers | 8 |
| Thomas Warner, of do. 2d best do. | 4 |
| Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield, best Merino Ram | 8 |
| Samuel M. McKay, of do. 2d best do. | 6 |
| Jonathan Allen, do. 3d do. | 4 |
| Thomas B. Strong, do. for the best 5 merino Ewes | 8 |
| Jonathan Allen, do. 2d best do. | 6 |
| Samuel D. Colt, do. 3d do. | 4 |
| James B. Ward, do. for the best half score of Fat Weathers | 6 |
| David Campbell, do. for the two fattest and best Swine | 6 |
| Jona. Y. Clark, do. 2d best, do. | 4 |
| Erastus Rowley, of Richmond, for the best Boar | 6 |
| Robbins D. Pierson, of Richmond, 2d do. | 4 |
| Richard Cooman, of Pittsfield, for the best breeding Sow, with litter of Pigs not weaned | 5 |
| John Frink, of Stockbridge, for the best Stud, | 10 |
| Henry W. Dwight, of Stockbridge, for the best Stock of Cattle | 18 |

The Committee were pleased to notice a team of about thirty yoke of fine Oxen, from Stockbridge, although not offered for premiums—evincing on the part of the owners, a high degree of honorable and patriotic enthusiasm. They would also notice an uncommonly large Steer, exhibited by Mr Lemuel Pomeroy. Also, a fine Calf, belonging to Doctor Perry, of Stockbridge.

The Committee cannot but remark the small progress which has been made in the improvement of the breed of Horses within the County. The causes, they think, are an unwillingness to pay a liberal price for the use of the best and most perfect animals—also, the prevalence of a *Canadian taste*, which fancies that large legs, neck, head and ears, are necessary to constitute strength and perfection in the noblest and most beautiful of animals.

The Committee have observed, with great satisfaction, the rapid improvement which is making in the breed of Cattle, and particularly the fine appearance of the Oxen exhibited—whilst their appearance is fine, they show that they are strong to labour. Indeed our Farmers appear to be convinced, that kind treatment and good fodder is better for them than hard usage, hard fare, and the cruel applications of the whip.—The Committee regret the limited state of their funds, as many animals were exhibited, the owners of which richly deserve reward and honorable mention. THO. B. STRONG,
*Chairman of the Committee.*

### REPORT ON THE PLOUGHING MATCHES.

ON OXEN—The committee decide as follows:

Premium *No.* 1, of $10, to Lucius Reddington of Richmond.
*No.* 2, of $8, to Edward Plummer, of Richmond.
*No.* 3, of $6, to Levi Goodrich, of Pittsfield.
*No.* 4, of $5, to Curtis Powell, of do.

ON HORSES—The Committee decide as follows:—

Premium *No* 1, of $9, to Loring Barnum, of Stockbridge.
*No.* 2, of $6, to Abraham Bow, of Pittsfield.

The Committee will hereafter make and publish a detailed report of all the Ploughing, on Ploughs, and on Oxen, embracing all the objects of the Society's notice on these subjects. By order of the Committee. THOMAS GOLD,
*Chairman.*

*Long Life.*—He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or object, which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment, of any temporal good.—Rest is agreeable; but it is only from preceding labors that rest requires its true relish. When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens; and the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, end in tediousness and insipidity. To this, let that miserable set of men bear witness, who, after spending great part of their life in active industry, have retired to what they fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy inactivity and profound repose.—Where they expected to find an elysium, they have found nothing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor; with the melancholy remembrance often returning, of the cheerful hours they passed, when they were engaged in the honest business and labors of the world. [*Blair.*

## FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[PREPARED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

### HURTS AND BRUISES IN THE WITHERS.

Horses are very apt to be hurt or wrung in the withers, by the biting of other horses, or by unfit saddles, especially when the bows are too wide; for by that means they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which form that prominence which rises above their shoulders. When the swelling is moderate, the usual method is to wash the part with salt and water, or to apply horse dung, or salt and black soap mixed together, which very often succeeds. Any restringent charge, as bole and vinegar with whites of eggs, has the same effect; as also the whites of eggs beat up into a foam with a piece of alum. This is very much recommended.

"Sometimes the hair is rubbed off, and the part becomes galled, in which case nothing is preferable to the rectified spirit of wine or brandy, which ought to be used often, covering the part with a flaxen cloth dipped in beeswax, and a little oil melted together, to keep the dirt from it, and defend it from the air."

### QUINCE TREES.

It is easy to propogate quince trees by suckers, layers or cuttings, but they require a moist soil. The cuttings should be planted early in autumn. The trees require very little pruning; the principal thing is, to keep the stems clear of suckers, and thin the branches where they cross each other. Upright luxuriant shoots in the top should also be taken out, that the trees may not have too much wood, which is bad for all sorts of fruit trees.

Quince trees are highly esteemed as stocks on which pears may with great advantage be grafted or budded. This operation greatly improves the taste and flavour of those pears, which arrive at maturity in the summer and autumn; but it is by no means proper for winter fruit, which is thus rendered hard and stony. This fruit is generally boiled and eaten with sugar, in which form it may also be usefully employed in cases of dysentery. Five gallons of the juice of quinces, mixed with 25 pounds of sugar, and fermented, make a delicious wine.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

[Qnince Trees should be planted at a good distance from apple and pear trees, lest the farina should mix, and the fruits degenerate.—EDITOR.]

### FISH, USED AS A MANURE.

All the parts of fish—shell fish and all other—are excellent manures. They may be used, either salted or fresh; salted fish are generally considered the best. The offals of fish, and fish that are spoilt for eating, may be converted to this use; but they are most useful when used as an ingredient in compost. They are so strong a manure, that it has been said one single alewife will answer as well as a shovel-full of the best dung, in producing Indian corn. But they cause land to exert itself so much, that it will be apt to grow poor, unless care be taken to prevent it.

*From Rees' Cyclopedia.*

## WOOL.

[Continued from page 100.]

The weight of the fleece is an object of great importance to the grower. It is generally supposed by the English wool-dealers, that an increase of weight implies an increase of coarseness; indeed the words coarse and heavy are considered by them as synonymous, but this is not absolutely the case; a fleece grown upon the same animal may be increased in weight, either by the fibres becoming coarser, or by their being grown longer, or by a greater number of fibres being grown on the same skin.—To the wool-grower it can never answer to increase the weight of the fleece on small, fine-wooled sheep, by growing the wool coarser; if this be the object, the long-wooled breeds of sheep are to be preferred. He may produce wool somewhat longer by increasing the quantity of food; but it generally loses somewhat of its fineness, and is less suitable for the cloth trade. He may, however, increase the weight considerably by selecting such breeds as grow the wool close on the skin, and are thickly covered with wool over every part of the body.—In this respect the Merino sheep have greatly the advantage over any of the breeds of English sheep; many of them yielding from three to four pounds of pure wool, whilst the first English fleeces rarely exceed two pounds, and would lose one fourth of this weight when brought to a pure state by scouring. It has been doubted whether all sheep's wool, when clean, possesses the same specific gravity; but admitting there may be some variation in the wool from different piles, we conceive that it is too moderate to deserve the attention of the wool-grower or manufacturer.

The filaments of fine wool being so minute, it requires an eye habituated by long experience, to appreciate the relative fineness of two piles, which may differ in value as much as 25 per cent. Even those who have been long practised in such examination find it difficult to form, immediately, a correct opinion of the fineness, if they are removed for a few weeks from the opportunity of viewing wool. It is not surprising then that the wool-grower, who only directs his attention to the subject during one part of the year, should often be unable to judge whether his wool has improved or not since the preceding summer. On this account it would be highly desirable that some easy and correct mode of admeasurement by the micrometer could be invented, which might enable the observer to decide this with certainty. Mr Daubenton employed a graduated scale, adapting it to the eye piece of a compound microscope; but his method does not admit of accuracy. Mr Luccock made use of a more simple instrument, which we have seen; it consisted of a lens about half an inch in focal length, adjusted to a graduated scale. On this scale a number of fibres were stretched and compressed by a slider and screw into a given space; the filaments covering this space were then counted by the aid of the lens, and a number of admeasurements being taken of the same sort, the mean of the whole was supposed to give the correct diameter of the filament. In this method, however, some of the filaments must unavoidably overlap part of the others, on which account a greater number will be seen in a given space than there would be were the whole diameter of each fibre visible. The error from this may be stated at one-fifth. Thus Mr Luccock makes the best English wool to measure the fourteen hundredth part of an inch, which is finer than the best Spanish as measured by Dr Parry by a more accurate but more laborious method. According to Mr Luccock, a sample of moderately fine Spanish wool reached to the sixteen-hundredth part of an inch; according to Dr Parry, the very best Spanish wool is not smaller than the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch.

With the above deduction of one fifth, which we believe to be a near approximation to correctness, the diameter of the fibres of the best English wool, as assorted in the usual method, will be nearly as follows:

| | *Parts of an Inch.* |
|---|---|
| Prime - - - | 1–1120th |
| Choice - - - | 1–1024th |
| Super - - - | 1–928th |
| Head - - - | 1–800th |
| Downrights - - | 1–740th |
| Seconds - - - | 1–640th |
| Abb - - - | 1–580th |
| Fine livery (variable) | 1–480th |

The method of measurement adopted by Mr Luccock might be sufficiently correct with the deduction of one-fifth, were the instrument always used by the same person, and a similar degree of pressure given in each experiment; but as this is required, it becomes uncertain in its results, and inadequate to practical purposes.

Dr Parry's method of measurement is effected by an instrument similar in principle to the lamp micrometer of Dr Herschel, of which an account is published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1782. An object of a known diameter being placed in the focus of a compound microscope, and strongly illuminated, a piece of white paper is placed horizontally at some distance beneath it; then, looking through the microscope with one eye, and keeping the other steadily open, you will see the object apparently projected on the paper, which is to be measured while viewing it with a pair of compasses. Divide the length of the image so measured with the known diameter of the object, which will give the magnifying power, the microscope. This being found, place the object you wish to measure in the focus, and projecting its image on the paper as before, measure it with the compasses, and divide the results by the magnifying power, which will be the real magnitude of the object required.

The light of a lamp is to be preferred to day light, and the fibres to be measured are to be *stretched* on a glass, and waxed down at both ends. The under side of the glass should be blackened with India ink, except in three parts, the middle, and near the two ends. The unblackened spaces being placed in the focus of the microscope, ten or more filaments may be examined and measured successively, both in the middle parts of the glass, and near the ends, which will give the diameter of the filament at the upper and lower end of the staple, and in the middle. Each lock of ten filaments being thus examined in three different parts, the mean of the three measurements must be taken for the mean diameter of each filament, and the mean diameter of the ten filaments may be taken for the fineness of the whole lock.

In place of the blackened glass we would recommend a thin slide of ivory or brass, about five inches in length, and half an inch in breadth, with three transverse slits or openings, one in the middle, and the two others about three fourths of an inch from each end. On this slide the filaments may be stretched, it will not be liable to break, and the edges of the filaments will be more correctly defined than when a plate of glass is placed under them.

The farther the paper is removed from the eye, the larger will be the apparent space covered by the image of the object, but it must not be too far for the hand to measure it with compasses. But if in place of the compasses we have a paste-board graduated into minute divisions from a black line upwards, and a sliding index be adjusted, the paste-board may be placed at a much greater distance, the observer adjusting the slide, until the edge of it and the black line coincide with both edges of the filament. A horizontal position for the microscope will be most convenient, illuminating the object with a lamp and lens. In this way the apparent diameter may be greatly increased, and we think the observations might be made with greater ease and accuracy.

By the above method the diameter of very minute filaments may be ascertained, and minute differences detected, which the unassisted eye is unable to detect. We are aware, however, that it requires some address and time to enable the observer to manage the instrument, on which account it cannot, we fear, be made generally useful.

[*To be continued.*]

*From the Farmer's Assistant.*

## ON BEES.

What has lately proved most destructive to Bees, in this Country, is an insect, which is the spurious tinea, while in its caterpillar form. It is a species of moth, and is thus described by *M. Reaumur*.

"These creatures are of the caterpillar kind, and have sixteen legs. They feed on wax, and for food enter the beehives; where they boldly engage the Bees, and are not to be prevented by them from feeding, though at the expense of their habitations; so that it is no uncommon thing for a swarm of Bees to be forced to change their place, leaving this contemptible victor in possession of the hive.'

"All the Authors who have writen on Bees, have complained of this destructive animal. It never eats the honey, but feeds only on the wax; attacking principally those waxy cells where the female Bee deposits her eggs for the future progeny.'

"The Bees would readily destroy these creatures, were it not for the armor they are covered with. They form themselves a coat of armor of a double matter. The first, next to the body, is a kind of silk of their own spinning; and the outer covering is of beeswax, laid on considerably thick. The creature, just thrusting its head out to feed, goes on devouring the cells; while the Bees are buzzing about him, attempting in vain to pierce him with their stings. He never forsakes his covering; but lengthens and enlarges it as he goes; and, gnawing down the sides

of the cells in his march, without staying to eat them one by one, the destruction he occasions is scarcely to be conceived.

"When its time of change approaches, it contracts its body within its double covering, and there changes into the nymph state; whence, after a proper time, it comes forth in the form of a moth, with granulated horns, and a crooked proboscis.

"The Bees know their enemy in this new form, and destroy all the moths they can meet with. They are seldom so fortunate, however, as to kill the whole race as soon as produced; and, if only one escape, it is able to lay a foundation of revenge for the death of its Brethren.

"All the flies of the moth kind lay a vast number of eggs; and the young ones produced from those of one surviving female, of this species, are sufficient to destroy many honey-combs, nay, many hives of them. The moth produced by this caterpillar flies but little; but it is very nimble in avoiding danger by running, which it does with great swiftness."

This insect has been extending its ravages from south to north, for several years past, and in its progress must soon pass the northern bounds of the United States. Probably, like many other insects, its existence will be only temporary. Mr Van Schaick says,

"In the county of Greene, where I first observed it in 1813, the havoc it spread throughout its course was wide and annihilating.

"In a single instance, one Farmer had upwards of thirty hives destroyed that year.

"In 1815, I observed it in the counties of Renselaer and Saratoga, when it first made its appearance there, where its ravages were qually destructive.

"On inspecting a number of hives (says he) I found its eggs deposited in every part of them, but most generally, and in vast numbers, under the rims, and in the crevices of the floors or stands, nearest to the hives; as if the little insect had anticipated the wants of its progeny, and determined to fix it where its sustenance should be abundant. But in doing so it does not appear to act solely for the benefit of its offspring; for, whilst the worm destroys the wax, and detaches the honey from the cells, the fly devours the latter, where it can do so with impunity.

He adds, "On examining several hives, I have found caterpillars and chrisalides, and the remains of each in large clusters, enveloped in webs suspended therein, and apparently the only tenants which occupied the desolated hive.

"The great desideratum (as he well observes) is how to destroy the tinea, or how prevent its intrusion into the hives.

For destroying it, he observes, "the most effectual method which I have yet observed, is to raise the hive about an inch above the floor and prop it there, when, the moment the Bees discover their unmasked enemy, whether in the shape of eggs, or of caterpillars in different stages of formation, they attack them with fury, and toil incessantly until they have destroyed or removed every vestige of them off the board.

He further very judiciously recommends the construction of the floor or plank on which the hive stands, and also the rim of the hive, to be "of such materials and dimensions, as would afford no place of concealment for the fly or its eggs." For these purposes, therefore, let the plank be planed smooth, its cracks all stopped, and then either painted, or white-washed with lime; and then let the rim be pared off to an edge, so that it can afford no covering underneath, between the edge and the plank. Let the edge be also painted, and its cracks stopped.

With these precautions, and with the further improvements, suggested and put in practice by Dr *Low*, which we shall now mention, we are fully convinced that the ravages of this, and every other creeping insect, upon the hive, may be effectually prevented.

His method is to suspend the hive, by a cord fastened in the top, and have the plank forming the floor moveable up and down. During cold weather, the plank is brought up close to the rim, to keep the Bees sufficiently warm; but on the approach of Spring, or when the weather has become suitably moderated, the plank is let down about four inches, and kept in that situation during the warm or growing season. At particular cold spells, during the first of the Spring, or latter end of the Fall, the floor, no doubt, ought to be raised up, until the return of warmer weather; but it should only be kept in this position while the comfort of the Bees requires it.

*Communicated for the American Farmer.*

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

*Stated Meeting, September* 19.

The following Communications were made:

1. On some of the Diseases of Sheep, by Dr S. L. Howell, of New Jersey. The diseases occurred in a large flock of merinos, chiefly imported. With the exception of worms in the frontal sinuses of the head, and the sore in the claws of the feet, the complaints proceeded from too full feeding on Indian corn during winter. Many ewes lost their lambs from this cause. Ample experience has confirmed the theory of Dr H. Breeding ewes ought not to be allowed to grow too fat; and even store sheep intended to be kept over winter, should be attended to in that respect during the summer; for, if permitted to grow very fat by feeding on rich pasture, and afterwards to fall away during winter, their health often suffers, and the quality of the wool invariably deteriorates. These effects may be prevented by extra food during winter, but this is attended with expense and trouble. The great object in sheep-breeding should be to keep the flock in as equal condition as possible, but not fat, all the year round: in the grass season, by confining them to a short bite; and during the winter, by a steady and measured allowance of Indian corn as often as circumstances require, in addition to good soft hay. The sore in the feet was confined to those sheep that had been kept on wet pastures. It was easily cured by washing the part with soap and water, and then applying sturgeon's oil to it.

In the head of one ewe that died during the winter, from lambing, twenty worms were found, of different sizes. These worms certainly are produced by a well known fly, and yet Dr H. found in the head of a lamb that died the latter end of March, then one month old, a species of worm, and in the usual place.

2. Mr J. Vanderkamp sent some remarks of the late Mr Paul Busti on the cultivation of the white mulberry tree; and also his journal of the progress of the silk worm, from the vivification of the egg, to the formation of the cocoons; accompanied by a neat model of a silk reel imported from France.

3. Mr Wm. Short sent specimens of cocoons and sewing silk from Hamilton county, State of Ohio. The worms had been fed on the leaves of the common native mulberry. He stated that he had been informed, that the raising of the silk was attended to with zeal in the north east part of Ohio, and that the sewing silk made there served as a substitute for coin, being bartered for the articles wanted by the farmers, who are attentive to this useful branch of domestic employment.

4. Three volumes of Memoirs were received from the Royal Society of Agriculture at Paris, for the years 1822 and 1823. The preceding volumes are in the library of the Society.

The Minister for the department of the Interiour, Mons. Corbiere, annually opens a public meeting of the Society by a discourse on some subject connected with its pursuits. The volumes contain among many useful papers on other subjects, several on the diseases of domestic animals, and the application of water from springs, rivers, and wells, to land: numerous engravings are given, to illustrate the modes of irrigation proposed, and actually in operation in different parts of France.

5. Dr Ghirardi, of Florence, who attended the meeting of the Society, presented the third volume of the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Agriculture and Economy of that city. Many of the papers are of a local nature, but there are some of general import on manures,—on insects that infest wheat, and on regulating the courses of rivers, and their application to the purposes of irrigation.

6. Count Von Hazzi, on the part of the Economical Society at Munich in Bavaria, sent three volumes of the Weekly Journal published by that association. They embrace every subject connected with agriculture and domestic economy, and the papers are accompanied by cuts and lithographic engravings, when necessary for illustration. The preceding volumes were received some time since.

## MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

The importance of the following experiment with respect to the treatment of hogs, copied from a late London newspaper, has induced a member of the Society for promoting Agriculture, to request that it may be published in this paper, for the attention of our American farmers.

"The following experiment was lately made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a currycomb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by *five bushels*, than the other three, yet they weighed more when killed by *two stone* and *four pounds*, upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1824.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE PLACES.—The following is from the pen of a Gentleman, to whom the world is indebted for many important improvements in philosophy and mechanics.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Nov. 11, 1824. *Result of an Experiment to make the Chimney of a very close room carry off the Smoke, by admitting the external air through a heated passage.*

The back and jambs of the fire place are of stone, between which and the brick walls, a space is left, (covered at the top) for air to circulate and enter the room heated; for this purpose a circular hole was made of an inch diameter at each side, one being near the hearth, and the other as high as the top of the open fire place. In this state the cold air of the room was received in the lower aperture, and passed into the room through the upper; the current of air being barely perceptible. The room was incommoded with smoke at all times when a fire was burning, except when external air was admitted by opening a door or window a small distance.—A remedy for this evil has now been sought, by cutting a passage through the brick wall behind the stone back opposite the fire, for admitting the external air into the space before mentioned, and the following result is produced by thus applying this long known principle.

A strong current of heated air is constantly entering the room, the temperature of which depends on the quantity of fire at the time. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of the present month, the temperature was noted hourly, from a thermometer placed close to the aperture, and though but a moderate fire was kept, the heat of the air was such as to reach 133° at times, and to give an average of 101, while the strength of the current is generally so great as instantly to extinguish a lighted lamp held at the place of its admission.—The passage cut through the brick wall is about two inches square, and the inconvenience of smoke in the room is almost entirely removed. Benj Bearborn

GARDINER LYCEUM. By the kindness of a friend, we have received a pamphlet containing a "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Gardiner Lyceum, with an Address to the Public, October, 1824." We have repeatedly taken such notice of this Institution as we thought was merited by the novelty and utility of the plan, and the course of studies pursued, and would refer our readers who may feel an interest in the Seminary to our second volume, pages 172, 182, and 371. We will, however, add some further particulars respecting it, extracted from the pampblet before us.

"The system of discipline, adopted by the Trustees, places a large share of the government of the institution, in the hands of the students. It is republican in its spirit. A general committee is elected twice each term, by the students, in which one of the instructors usually presides, and by which all the laws are enacted. They are carried into execution by officers chosen by the students.—Offenders are tried by a regular court, have an opportunity of making a fair defence, and cannot be punished, till found guilty by a jury of their peers. A leger account is opened with each student, by an officer called the Book-keeper, in which all delinquences are entered to his debit, while he receives credit for successfully discharging his duties, and for any extra labour of a useful kind, which he may be inclined to perform. These accounts are balanced weekly, and if they are in favour of any individual, he is entitled to various privileges, and exempted from laborious duties; but if against him, he is disqualified from holding certain offices, subjected to the loss of other privileges, and to the performance of laborious duties, or liable to admonition, &c.

"The Trustees are inclined to expect much from this system. The students possess a knowledge of each other's character, which instructers cannot always obtain, but which is very necessary for forming just decisions.—The meetings of the general committee, and the trial of offences, will afford excellent opportunities for quickening the perceptions of the students, for leading them to discriminate accurately, strengthening their judgment, and giving them the power of expressing their thoughts with ease and correctness. The laws being made by the students, will be thoroughly understood, and the consciousness, that they are governed by regulations of their own, will prevent all fear of oppression. The confidence which this system reposes in the student, has the effect of elevating his character. The exercise, which he has in self-government, is favourable to a proper self-government in future life, and the part, which he acts in this small community, evidently prepares him to discharge his duty, as a citizen of a free republic.

"This system of discipline is not original with us. It has already been for several years in operation in a large school in England, and we are happy in being able to state, that our expectations in reference to it, do not rest upon speculations only, but also upon the very great experiment, as it has been tried in that school.

"The insufficiency of our funds has prevented the employment of more than one instructer till within a few months, when the increasing labours and necessities of the institution, rendered another indispensible.

"The present term has commenced under favourable auspices. In the number of the class recently entered, our most sanguine expectations have been surpassed. But with the increase of numbers, our labours increase, and when in addition to the three classes at present in the institution, four winter classes shall be admitted and the chemical lectures commenced, a third instructor will be obviously necessary. The Trustees have been so fortunate as to secure the services of a gentleman, who is already distinguished for his attainments in Natural History and is uncommonly well qualified to be an instructer in Agriculture, and the branches of science connected with it. It is their hope, if they can obtain the means, to make him a permanent instructer, and to place under his charge the course of instruction in Agriculture, which has been already mentioned, and to deliver annually a course of lectures on all such subjects, as are of the highest interest to the farmer.

"Believing that a course of studies may be devised, which would be appropriate, and of great utility to such as are designed for mercantile pursuits, and that such a course would properly come within our design, we shall endeavour to devise one, which may be pursued independently of the usual course, or in connexion with it. In such a course, we should propose a more extended study of Geography, including a description of the natural products of different states, their arts, their trade and their policy; the subject of Exchange; the outlines of Political Economy, and a full and minute course of Book-keeping, with particular attention to Penmanship.

"We hope we need say no more in defence of the usefulness of our design. The saying of Agesilaus, that "youth should learn that, which will be of most use to them when they become men," must approve itself to every understanding. A mechanick or a farmer must have an education before he can successfully practise his art, and he may, slowly and imperfectly, acquire this education by his own experience, or more rapidly from books, which record the experience of others, and which have reduced the results of that experience into a scientific form. We hope that the time is not far distant, when it shall be as common for farmers and artists, to prepare themselves for their business by a suitable and thorough education, as for lawyers and physicians. Such an education would not only lay a foundation for their success, but raise the character of their employments, from mere mechanical labour to scientific pursuits, and give them that credit which their usefulness merits.—Agricultural schools have for some time been established in continental Europe, and, in some of the larger cities in Great Britain, Mechanical Institutes have been established. In these Institutes, instruction has been given only by lectures. This mode alone, although useful, cannot give the mechanic the accurate knowledge he may acquire by other means. A demonstration in mechanics cannot be understood at a lecture, especially by one who has no acquaintance with mathematics, neither can such an one read the most valuable books. For this reason the directors of the institution at Edinburgh, are connecting recitations in the mechanics, &c. with their lectures, and so far as we have learned are adopting a course similar to the one we pursue. To come to our own country, we see, in several of the larger states a disposition to provide means for the education of farmers and mechanics. The subject has interested many gentlemen of the first character, and the increasing intelligence of our country, with the growing importance of our agriculture and our manufactures, will soon make the necessities of such an education apparent to every one."

MACHINE FOR PARING APPLES. We have been requested to insert a paragraph in our paper requesting information whether any of the machines for paring apples, adverted to by a correspondent in a communication published in our last, page 122, can be obtained in Boston or its vicinity. We would thank any gentleman who will leave information at this office, stating where and of whom they may be obtained.

## General Intelligence.

*Nantucket.*—We are happy to hear that the business of Nantucket, which was somewhat depressed a few months since, has revived, and again bids fair to reward the labors and hazards of the enterprizing People of that Island. Five or six ships have recently sailed on whaling voyages, and about as many more are fitting.

*Stone Coal.*—For several weeks the Lehigh Company have delivered at the rate of 100 tons of Coal every day; yet so great is the demand, that it is seven days after the order before the Coal can be delivered. Upwards of four thousand tons have been brought to market this season from the Lehigh, yet there is not much now in the yards for sale. Persons who want Coal will do well to apply properly.

*Phil. Demo. Press.*

NEW YORK, NOV. 10.—We understand that the Banks in this city have come to the unanimous determination to cross all Counterfeit Notes that may be offered to them in payment or on deposit. This measure was evidently called for by the great number of spurious notes in circulation, most of which, when thrown out by the Banks, are returned and again put in circulation.

*Telescope.*—The great refracting Telescope made by Professor Frauenhofer for the Observatory of the Prussian University at Dorpat, is now placed in St. Savior's church at Munich. This immense instrument exceeds, both in length and diameter the great reflecting telescope of Herschel. Its length is 160 Paris inches, and its diameter 10.

### FRANCE AND HAYTI.

Strange as the measure may seem, the London Courier strongly intimates that an expedition has actually sailed from France for the reconquest of Hayti. In confirmation of such a belief, the following letter is adduced, which is declared to have been written by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had access to ministerial communications:

"Soon after the dismissal of the Haytien commissioners, sent to France to negociate the acknowledgment of St. Domingo as an independent state, orders were given by the French government to prepare an expedition against that island. Four thousand men, forming part of it, were ordered to Brest, and there embarked on the 28th August. The expedition then set sail to join admiral Duperre off Martinique, where an additional number of troops, collected for several months past, were to be taken on board, and the whole to proceed to St. Domingo.

On arriving off the Island, it was not intended to undertake any thing decisive in the first instance, which the smallness of the forces would not admit of, but to get possession of some strong places on the healthiest part of the coast, throw up additional fortifications, and then enter into negociations with some of the chiefs, many of whom are still attached to France. Should these fail, then strong reinforcements would be sent from France, and hostilities commence, whilst the fleet would establish the strictest blockade before the principal ports of the Island.

Communication respecting this armament was, it is added, made several months ago to the British Cabinet, which, acting upon the principle that every nation has an undoubted right to attempt to recover her colonies, started no objection. The journey of a certain Lord (H——by,) to Paris, some months ago, it is even said was not altogether unconnected with this object.

Spain, claiming part of Hispanolia, it is confidently asserted, will act in concert with France, and probably extend her views to the Gulf of Mexico.—*Courier.*

*Virginia Election.*—The counties in Virginia which have been heard from, give to Mr. Crawford 5554 votes, Adams 2418, and Jackson 1655.

*Pennsylvania Election.*—In the counties from which intelligence has been received, the Jackson ticket has 29,699 votes, the Adams 5001, the Crawford 3749, and the Clay 1432.

### FOURTH OF JULY, 1826!

In a neat little paper called the Detroit Gazette, the question is asked, when will Michigan be admitted into the American confederation? This question is answered as a matter of every day occurrence in the same paper—on the 4th of July, 1826. On that day, continues the editor, half a century of our National Independence will have been completed, and on that day Michigan and Arkansas will be added to the original thirteen States, and the number will then have been doubled. That this is no ideal speculation appears from other facts recorded in the same paper. To show the facility of communication in that country, wool has been sent 1080 miles, going and coming, to be carded in the establishment recently erected in that city by Messrs. Eldred and French. In another department of the same paper, we were delighted to behold an advertisement by a committee appointed by the patrons of the University of Michigan, announcing the choice of a President, and that every thing was in readiness for the reception of students. The songs of the American muses will now be heard on the borders of our Lakes. We will further add on an occasion so interesting as the completion of the first half century of our national independence, that the fourth of July, 1826, should be commemorated as a general jubilee throughout the United States. It should be a solemn, stately, grand and magnificent celebration—a day devoted to all the joyous feelings of the human heart.

*Balt. Amer.*

*Auction Duties.* The Auction duties paid by auctioneers in this city, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, were as follows: Coolidge, Poor and Head, $2640,11—Whitwell, Bond & Co. 1174,88—T. K. Jones & Co. 442,66—J. Peabody & Co 343,15—J. L. Cunningham, 289,64—J. Fairfield, 248,29—G. G. Channing, 160,66—J. Tyler, 154,37—F. E. White, 133,44—Stephen Brown, 105,48—G. L. Deblois, 91,93—Hale & Cross, 78,82—F. Wilby, 67,72—T. M. Baker, 37 77—L. Blake, 35,75—D. Hersey, 24,10—J. A. Bacon 19,24—C. Hayward, 16,45—J. Smith, 12,91—J. Bourgoin, 8,56—F. Stratton, 6,00—D. Durell, 4,85. Total, 6076,48.

### THINGS IN GENERAL.

A shoemaker's shop was destroyed by fire in Saugus on Friday night last, and two brothers, by the name of Batts, owners of the shop, were burned to death.—In Millcreek township, Pa. Nov. 1, the house of a black woman took fire in her absence, and was consumed together with two of her children.—An attempt has been made in Kentucky to murder Dr. J. B. Hopson, his horse having been shot under him about eight miles from Hopkinsville.—Mr. William Smith, a native of Germany, but a peaceable and good mechanic of Lexington, Kentucky, (being a white-smith by trade,) was struck with a brick bat on the head on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, and died the next day.—On the 13th inst. a drayman was killed at Philadelphia, in attempting to stop a horse which had taken fright. A wife and six children are left to mourn his untimely exit.—A woman was burned to death a few days since in Albany, in consequence of having fallen into the fire when in a state of intoxication!—A dwelling-house, owned and occupied by Capt. Jonas Parker, jr. was burned in Reading, on the 10th instant, about 7 o'clock.


### *Bremen Geese.*

FOR sale by Thomas Williams, at Noddle's Island, near Boston, 20 large BREMEN GEESE, which, at 5 months old, weighed from 15 to 20 lbs each. These Geese were obtained by Mr. Williams of Col. Jaques of Charlestown, Ms. and are of the same breed, of which notice is given in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. p. 45. in an article copied from a Providence paper.—They are recommended in preference to all others by their weight, extra quality and quantity of down, and feathers (yielding double;) they are perfectly white, set much earlier, are more sure of bringing off a brood, are remarkably hardy, and will weigh when fatted double the weight of our common geese." They are likewise very prolific. Mr. Williams raised, the present season 28 goslings from 3 geese. The original stock of these geese was imported by Ebenezer Rollins Esqr. of Boston. Oct. 9.

### *New Establishment.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the factory of Capt. A. Stearns, in West Cambridge, where he intends carrying on the *Clothier's Business, generally*:—Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of every description coloured and cleansed, and furnitures glazed; Crapes and Silks of various colours dyed and finished in the best manner, at short notice, and as cheap as at any other place.

*Wool Carding.*—At the same place Merino and Common Wool carded by Capt. Stearns.

CYRUS FARRAR.

*West Cambridge, Oct.* 18, 1824.

THE Agricultural Establishment is removed from No. 20 Merchants Row to No. 5, north side of the Old Market, up stairs, where is for sale, a general assortment of the most approved Farming Implements, together with Willis's improved Straw Cutter and Blind Fastenings. Sept. 25.

THE Subscriber, for a few years past, has been cultivating an extensive FRUIT NURSERY. He now has a large assortment of PEACH TREES, budded from the best Fruit in the country, native and foreign, in the best order for transplanting. By another season he hopes to offer PEAR and CHERRY TREES of the first quality. O. FISKE, *Worcester.*


### PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

| | | FROM D. C. | TO D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, best, new, | bbl | 1 50 | 2 |
| ASHES, pot, 1st sort, | ton. | 115 | 116 00 |
| pearl do. | | 118 | 120 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bush | 95 | 1 00 |
| BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, | bbl. | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| cargo, No 1, new, | | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| " No 2, new, | | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, | lb. | 12 | |
| CHEESE, new milk, | | 7 | 8 |
| skimed milk, | | 3 | 4 |
| FLAX | | 8 | 9 |
| FLAX SEED | bush | 75 | 83 |
| FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St | bbl. | 6 25 | |
| Genessee, | | | 6 50 |
| Rye, best, | | | 3 00 |
| GRAIN, Rye | bush | 50 | 54 |
| Corn | | 44 | 56 |
| Barley | | 50 | |
| Oats | | 31 | 32 |
| HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, | lb. | 10 | |
| HOPS, No 1, Inspection | | | |
| LIME, | cask | 1 00 | 1 34 |
| OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern | gal. | 70 | 78 |
| PLAISTER PARIS | ton. | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| PORK, Bone Middlings, new, | bbl. | 16 00 | 17 05 |
| navy, mess, do. | | 13 | 13 50 |
| Cargo, No 1, do. | | 12 25 | 12 50 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823, | bush | 1 75 | |
| Clover | | 6 | 7 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash | | 60 | 70 |
| do do unwashed | | 40 | 45 |
| do 3-4 washed | | 45 | 50 |
| do 1-2 do | | 35 | 42 |
| Native do | | 25 | 30 |
| Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort | | 48 | 52 |
| do Spinning, 1st sort | | 35 | 40 |

*PROVISION MARKET.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEEF, best pieces | lb. | 6 | 8 |
| PORK, fresh, best pieces, | | 6 | 7 |
| " whole hogs, | | | 6 |
| VEAL, | | 4 | 10 |
| MUTTON, | | 2 | 8 |
| POULTRY, | | 6 | 10 |
| BUTTER, keg & tub, | | 10 | 18 |
| lump, best, | | 18 | 20 |
| EGGS, | | 18 | 20 |
| MEAL, Rye, retail, | bush | 65 | 70 |
| Indian, do. | | 60 | 65 |
| POTATOES, new, | | 30 | 50 |
| CIDER, liquor, new | bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| HAY, according to quality, | ton. | 16 00 | 20 00 |

## Miscellanies.

[The following beautiful lines are from the Pensacola Floridian. The first is from the pen of a gentleman in Florida; the second from that of a lady in Baltimore.]

### STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky;
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die;
Yet on the rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints which feet
Have left on tempest's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface,
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas, shall mourn for me!

### ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the withered rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead;
Yet morning suns the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lulled to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its doom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it tears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn!

### VALLE CRUCIS.

BY ROSCOE.

Vale of the Cross! The shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For there are sainted shadows seen,
That frequent haunt the dewy green;
By wandering winds the dirge is sung,
The convent bell by spirits rung
And matin hymn and vesper prayer
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross! the shepherds tell
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell,
For peace has there her sainted throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown,
The murmur of the distant rills,
The sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet that is given
Without the golden gates of heaven.

*The Serpents in the Tower.*—The public, we believe, are not generally aware of the existence in the Royal Menagerie at the Tower of a very fine collection of that species of snake called the Boa Constrictor. We were induced to attend there on Monday last, for the purpose of being witness to the mode in which these animals receive their sustenance, and to discover how far the description given by various authors of their manner of disposing of their prey tallies with what might actually occur under our own observation. The animal selected by the keeper for the purpose was the largest there, and measured, we believe, 10 feet in length, and 7 inches in diameter in its thickest part.—Previous to receiving its prey, it appeared very lively, and peered about with its head in all directions, occasioning its body to assume those beautiful curvations of which the snake species are so capable. On perceiving the approach of the keeper with the rabbit destined for its meal, it withdrew all appearance of vigour and motion; but the moment the rabbit was placed in the cage, it seized its head with so astonishingly rapid a motion, that the eye could not keep pace with it, and by a simultaneous action of its body, it compressed its folds so tightly round that of the rabbit as to crush every bone that was within its grasp. This rapid change was nervous to behold, and a vivid imagination could not but picture to itself the fearful scene of crushing and struggling which the seizure of such an animal as a deer or an ox would create by a larger animal of this species. That such scenes have occurred, and have likewise been witnessed, we doubt not; but until we witnessed the convulsive but ineffectual struggle of the unfortunate rabbit in the ravenous and gnarled grasp of the serpent on this occasion, our conception reached no farther than the common belief attached to the relation of the tremendous powers of this species of snake. To enable the snake to gorge his prey with the greater facility, he was removed into the court-yard, when the glittering of the sun beams upon his purple scales added much to the interest and beauty of the spectacle. When the rabbit was motionless, the snake gradually loosened his folds, still retaining his hold by the head; and having fully ascertained the death of his victim, he proceeded to stretch the body of the rabbit, which he very curiously performed, in drawing it by the head through a ring formed from the folds of his body; this he repeated until the whole was a mass. After lubricating the head very much, but no other part, he proceeded to swallow the rabbit, which action he accelerated by pushing it down his throat against his own body, and by a strong retraction and re-expansion of the muscles which lay at the back of the head; by degrees the animal disappeared, until nothing more was visible than a long lump in the snake's throat, which it impelled forward by the action of the muscles, until it reached the middle of its body, where it remained.

Such is the mode of this animal's taking sustenance; and if we compare this account with various other writers, and particularly with that given by Dr Macleod of the Alceste, we shall find them differ in nowise, except in the circumstance of this snake's omitting to lubricate the whole of the body of its prey, which however, may have arisen from the diminutive size of the object on which it is fed; for the ease with which the rabbit was gorged, was so great as to lead us to imagine that a dog, thrice the size, would experience very little difficulty in obtaining a temporary residence in this serpent's maw.

There is also in this menagerie, the most beautiful specimen of that harmless reptile, the Harlequin snake, that was ever seen in this country, the variety and brilliancy of whose colours are such as to excite the highest admiration in the visitors. This is a native of Ceylon, and has been much admired for its beauty and vivacity.—*London paper.*

*National Prejudice.*—Not many years ago, a gentleman, lately from Scotland, called on Mr ——— at his seat near Boston, for whom he had some letters. While walking in his garden, abounding in excellent fruit, the latter observed that show him what he would, his guest insisted he had seen "muckle better in Scotland." Determined, however, to surprise him, he privately ordered his servant to tie some gourds on a tall pear tree, whilst they were at dinner. When the cloth was removed, "Now, sir," said Mr. ——— "I think I can show you something you never saw in Scotland," and taking him to the tree, he asked the astonished Scotchman what he thought of that. "In troth, sar," quoth he, "they are varra fine piers, indeed; but I think I have seen full as large in the duke of Argyle's gardens, though I must confess that *they had na quite sic lang nacks.*"

*Negro Wit.*—Some few years ago, a gentleman crossed the Potomac eastward, below Bladensburg, being destined for that place. Coming to the main road, he turned to the right instead of the left. Having travelled about a mile, he overtook a black man, and inquired whether he was on the right road to Bladensburg. "Yesse, massa," was the answer, "you are on the right road to Bladensburg, but you must turn your horse's head t' other way, or you will never get there."

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